

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim February 22, 1982, as a Day of National Celebration of the two hundred and fiftieth Anniversary of the Birth of George Washington. I urge the people of the United States, in their homes, schools, and places of work, to join me in commemorating the birth of George Washington by reflecting on the character and accomplishments of this great man and his incalculable contributions to the establishment of this Nation. Let us rededicate ourselves to the fulfillment of his ideals and his faith in the people and resources of the United States.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 4901 of February 22, 1982

Extension of Temporary Quantitative Limitation on the Importation Into the United States of Certain Clothespins

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

98 Stat. 1493.

1. By Proclamation 4640 of February 23, 1979, the President proclaimed, under the authority of the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including sections 203(a)(3) and (e)(1) of the Trade Act of 1974 (the Trade Act) (19 U.S.C. 2253(a)(3) and 2253(e)(1)), the imposition of quantitative restrictions on U.S. imports of wood and plastic spring-type clothespins with a dutiable value not over \$1.70 per gross provided for in item 790.05 of the Tariff Schedules of the United States (TSUS) (19 U.S.C. 1202). The quantitative limitation applied to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after February 23, 1979, and was to continue through February 22, 1982, unless earlier modified or terminated. The quota permitted the importation of a quantity or value of articles which is not less than the average annual quantity or value of such articles imported into the United States in the 1973-1978 period.

2. On December 7, 1981, the United States International Trade Commission (USITC), in accordance with sections 203(i)(3) and (5) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)(3) and 2253(i)(5)), reported the results of its investigation as required in section 203(i)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(i)(3)) to the President (USITC Publication 1201). The USITC advised the President that termination or reduction of the import relief presently in effect with regard to certain clothespins will have an adverse economic effect on the domestic industry producing like or directly competitive products.

3. Section 203(h)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(h)(3)) provides that any import relief instituted under the authority of section 203 may be extended by the President at a level no greater than that in effect at the time of extension if the President determines, after considering the advice of the USITC and the factors indicated in section 202(c) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2252 (c)), that an extension is in the national interest.

4. In accordance with sections 203(h)(3) of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253(h)(3)), I have determined that import relief hereinafter proclaimed as to imports of certain clothespins should be extended at the level of relief in

effect for the period of February 23, 1979, through February 22, 1982, and that such extension is in the national interest.

NOW, THEREFORE, I, RONALD REAGAN, President of the United States of America, acting under the authority vested in me by the Constitution and the statutes of the United States, including sections 203 and 604 of the Trade Act (19 U.S.C. 2253 and 2483), and in accordance with Article XIX of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) (61 Stat. (pt. 5) A58; 8 UST (pt. 2) 1786), do proclaim that—

USC prec. title 1.

(1) Part I of Schedule XX to the GATT is modified to take into account the actions taken in this proclamation.

(2) Subpart A, part 2 of the Appendix to the TSUS is modified by deleting, in the superior heading to items 925.11, 925.12, and 925.13, the years "1979" and "1982" and by inserting "1982" and "1984", respectively, in lieu thereof.

19 USC 1202.

(3) This proclamation shall be effective as to articles entered, or withdrawn from warehouse for consumption, on or after February 23, 1982, and before the close of February 22, 1984, unless the period of its effectiveness is earlier expressly modified or terminated.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and eighty-two, and of the independence of the United States of America the two hundred and sixth.

RONALD REAGAN

Proclamation 4902 of February 25, 1982

Save Your Vision Week, 1982

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

The ability to see is precious. We depend on it for every waking moment. Most of us take this gift of sight for granted until it is threatened by disease or injury. There are, however, many things we can do to protect our eyes and prevent visual loss or impairment.

A very important sight-saving precaution is to have regular eye examinations by an eye care professional. Each year, checkups of this sort alert thousands of Americans to the fact that they have serious eye disease and should consider prompt treatment. For many, immediate attention to the eye problem saves vision that might otherwise be lost forever. This is particularly true for the more than one million people in this country who have diabetes. For years, diabetes has been the leading cause of blindness among middle-aged Americans. Now, however, there is a treatment that can help people with diabetic eye disease retain their vision. If all those who need help for this eye problem were to obtain treatment in time, thousands of cases of blindness could be prevented.

Children as well as adults can benefit greatly from regular eye examinations. A routine checkup may reveal some unsuspected eye problem that can be better corrected while a child is still young. Some of these childhood eye problems cause permanent visual loss if left untreated. Others remain correctable, but a delay in treatment may mean years of needless handicap in both schoolwork and play.